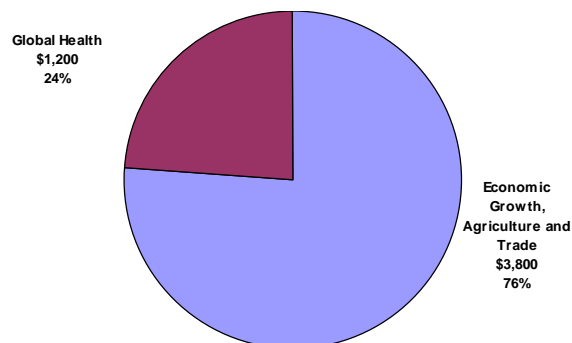
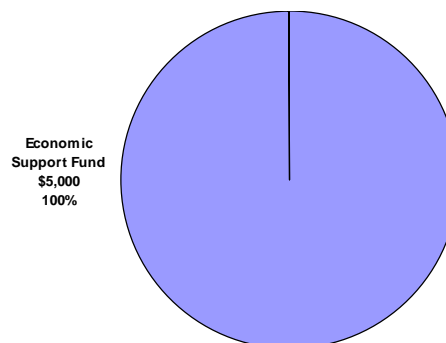


Djibouti

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



Objectives and Budget

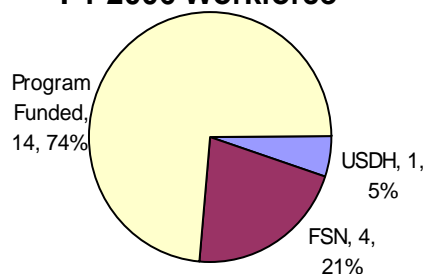
Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Basic Education Improved	603-001		900	3,800
Expanded Coverage of Essential Health Services	603-002		84	1,200
Total (in thousands of dollars)			984	5,000

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	473	455	466
USDH Salaries & Benefits		131	134
Program Funds	320	1,277	1,277
Total (in thousands of dollars)	793	1,863	1,877

FY 2006 Workforce



Mission Director: Andrew Sisson

Djibouti

The Development Challenge: Djibouti is ranked 154 among 177 countries on the 2004 United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index. Low human capacity levels and poor health are central to Djibouti's development challenges. The population growth rate is high at 2.8%. Life expectancy remains at just 46 years. Infant and under-five child mortality is high, with an estimated 114 and 165 per 1,000 live births, respectively. The rate of maternal mortality is one of the highest rates in the world. The under-five population suffers from malnutrition (31%) and low immunization rates (45% in Djibouti city and 11% for rural areas). Djibouti is 80% urban and suffers from a 60% unemployment rate. Over 45% of the primary school age population does not attend school, and more than 60% of all adults (especially women) are unable to read or write, even though primary school was made mandatory and free in 1999. Enrollment for girls' primary school remains low at 40%. HIV/AIDS is a growing problem; the prevalence rate is 3%. Knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission is low, with less than 1% of the population surveyed aware that an asymptomatic person can transmit AIDS. Djibouti has a very high tuberculosis rate, with a sputum smear positive case rate of 181/100,000 population. The United States has a significant national interest in Djibouti being an important partner in the war on global terrorism and advancing sustainable development in the country. Djibouti hosts the only American military base on the African continent.

The USAID Program: The Djibouti program focuses on improving basic education and expanding essential basic health services. In the area of basic education, the USAID program seeks to expand access and improve the quality of schooling, with the focus on improving teacher effectiveness and providing classroom material. In the health sector, USAID is focusing on an increased supply of essential health services, improved quality of services and enhanced local capacity to sustain health services. Both of these objectives concentrate on community involvement and rely on a cross-sectoral approach to implementation.

Other Program Elements: Djibouti is a chronic food deficit country currently requiring an estimated 13,000 metric tons (MT) of food annually from the international donor community. USAID has worked closely with the World Food Program (WFP) to develop an operation encompassing a variety of activities that target different groups, including support to vulnerable Djiboutians through rural food for work and food for agriculture activities to drought-affected populations, urban institutional and nutritional feeding of vulnerable groups including HIV/AIDS orphans, tuberculosis patients and refugees, and food to support girls' attendance at schools. In FY 2004, USAID provided 1,710 MT of commodities valued at \$994,000, with two-thirds for Djiboutians, and one third for refugees. It is anticipated that a similar commitment will be made in FY 2005 based on request and need. The target group is estimated to be 43,400 Djiboutians and refugees.

Other activities carried out through the Regional Food Security Program are benefiting Djibouti. They include a livestock export promotion facility, a Famine Early Warning System (FEWSNET), and the provision of teachers. Economic Support Funds (ESF) are being used to develop a livestock export promotion facility in Djibouti. When completed, this facility will support the export of livestock from Somalia, Ethiopia and Djibouti to the Middle East and to the Arabian Peninsula. It will lead to the generation of substantial new incomes for thousands of families in the three countries. In addition, ESF is used to support a Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET) in Djibouti. FEWSNET provides the capacity to monitor and assess up-to-date food security data in Djibouti and disseminate information to policy makers and partners alike.

Other Donors: The establishment of the USAID office in Djibouti gave a strong push to donor coordination in education, health and food security. Under USAID leadership, the Ministry of Education established donor coordination meetings. A similar system has begun under the health program. Key donors in education are USAID, France, the World Bank, Saudi Arabia and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Key donors in health are USAID, the World Health Organization, UNICEF and France. In order to maximize the U.S. Government's assistance to Djibouti, USAID collaborates with the U.S. Military Civil Affairs Unit at Camp Lemonnier to rehabilitate and equip the education infrastructure, health facilities and community infrastructure. USAID is in the process of developing a Memorandum of

Understanding with the Civil Affairs Unit that will formalize these collaborative arrangements.

Djibouti receives approximately \$100 million in donor assistance yearly. Currently, the largest donors are the United States, France, the World Bank and Saudi Arabia. The Islamic Fund and the African Development Bank have provided some support for secondary school and hospital construction.

Djibouti PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Development Assistance	2,000	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund	0	0	984	5,000
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	20,000	0	0	0
PL 480 Title II	3,348	994	0	0
Total Program Funds	25,348	994	984	5,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
603-001 Basic Education Improved				
DA	2,000	0	0	0
ESF	0	0	900	3,800
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	8,000	0	0	0
603-002 Expanded Coverage of Essential Health Services				
ESF	0	0	84	1,200
ESF - Wartime Supplemental	12,000	0	0	0

\$1.0 M FY 2005 ESF has been transferred to the Regional Economic Development Service for East and Southern Africa (REDSO-ESA) in support of Djibouti.

Mission Director,
Andrew Sisson

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Djibouti
Program Title:	Basic Education Improved
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	603-001
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$900,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,800,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2003
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2005

Summary: Focusing primarily on girls, the education program seeks to increase access to quality basic education. USAID's program achieves this goal through the rehabilitation of schools and the provision of water and sanitary facilities. In addition, USAID focuses on improving the quality of teachers by strengthening pedagogical skills using multimedia tools. USAID also provides on-going teacher support by establishing decentralized teacher resource centers with resources for printing and distributing student workbooks and textbooks. Finally, USAID has started to develop "interactive radio instruction" programs for teaching English and for providing life skills and non-formal literacy training to out-of-school girls and women. This program is very successful in mobilizing communities to support girls' education, as well as support for rural school feeding programs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$900,000 ESF). USAID will rehabilitate five rural schools, renovate and or build latrines, provide water and sanitation facilities to targeted rural schools, teach pupils basic hygiene and set aside space for facilities where routine health services for pupils will be provided. USAID will also help rehabilitate the first floor of the Ministry of Education (MOE) building to provide access to teachers and additional MOE staff.

USAID will help to improve teachers' professional competencies and skills on the newly developed curriculum through strengthening in-service and pre-service training; establish decentralized teacher resource centers in each of Djibouti's five regions as part of a strategy to develop sustainable and continuous in-service professional development programs for all teachers and schools; help rehabilitate and equip two regional centers and one central resource center as hubs for in-service teacher training; and work with the National Research Center (CRIPEN) on Education to expand current English language audio programs. In addition, USAID will expand opportunities for girls' education by providing incentives to schools for promoting girls' participation and by supporting and expanding existing literacy centers in targeted areas as well as fund information, education and communication programs focused on girls' adolescent health and social concerns. Principal grantee: American Institutes for Research (AIR).

Promote and Support Free and Fair Elections (\$250,000 ESF). USAID will support observers for the April 2005 presidential election. Free and fair elections endorsed by internationally recognized observers will help ensure continued political stability in Djibouti, which is advantageous for the USG's military presence and anti-terrorism activities in the region. USG support would be coordinated with that of other donors, who may also wish to participate. Principal contractor or grantee: to be determined. This \$250,000 ESF will be obligated under REDSO Objective 623-006 "Regional Conflict Management and Governance" and managed in cooperation with REDSO.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$400,000 ESF). This will be obligated under REDSO objective 623-005 "Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security" and managed in cooperation with REDSO. USAID will provide technical assistance and commodities to construct the region's largest livestock exporting facility in Djibouti, and assist the African Union's Inter African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) Red Sea Livestock Trade Commission (RS/LTC) to become the region's official livestock export/import certification body. Principal contractor: AU-IBAR.

Improve Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Mitigation (\$350,000 ESF). This will be obligated under REDSO objective "Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security." USAID will continue to provide early warning and food security information through a Food Security Bulletin and website and strengthen African capacities to collect and disseminate such information by training personnel in Djibouti. Principal contractor: Chemonics (FEWSNET) (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,300,000 ESF). USAID will continue to rehabilitate targeted schools in rural areas and ensure that maintenance agreements are in place for rehabilitated schools. USAID will continue to emphasize the improvement of children's health and nutritional status as an integral part of the community school programs. USAID will continue to strengthen teacher-in-service and pre-service training and establish decentralized teacher resource centers in each of Djibouti's five regions. The centers will serve as hubs for in-service teacher training and for using instructional technologies and multi-media approaches in the development of learning materials and improved teaching practices. USAID will support English language training to improve and expand English teaching by providing additional volunteer teachers to the school system, a need strongly requested by the Government of Djibouti. The additional volunteers will be placed in key positions within the Ministry of Education, Teacher Training Centers and NGOs providing English Literacy programs.

USAID will provide incentives to schools to promote and demonstrate increases in girls' participation, to support and expand existing literacy centers in targeted areas, and support community school programs aimed at improving girls' education through community mobilization and strengthened Parent-Teacher Associations. Appropriate gender sensitive practices in the classroom will also be introduced. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for International Research (prime) and the Academy for Educational Development (AED) (sub), International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH) and UNICEF.

Increase Agricultural Production (\$1,500,000 ESF). Funds will be obligated under REDSO objective "Enhanced African Capacity to Achieve Regional Food Security." Outbreaks of Rift Valley Fever and the unregulated nature of livestock trade has led most countries in the Middle East to ban imports of African livestock. USAID in coordination with the RS/LTC of AU/IBAR is building a livestock holding/quarantine facility in Djibouti to formalize and professionalize the livestock trade in the region. With the establishment of this export facility, the Saudi Arabian government has stated it is willing to lift its import ban on the condition that animals pass through the facility. Implementer same as above.

Performance and Results: In the first year of its Djibouti program. USAID rehabilitated two middle schools in rural areas and two middle and primary schools in the city. Enrollment in these schools has increased by 40%. USAID established computer centers in four rural middle schools with the provision 40 computers and provided 46,500 primary school pupils' kits and 750 teacher/classroom kits to the primary schools. Each primary school child received a kit that contained nine exercise books and other school supplies. USAID provided funds to order textbooks for primary school children. USAID supported the development of teacher, director and inspector handbooks that are currently in draft. USAID developed, tested and launched a public awareness media campaign on education reform and initiated a program to provide incentives for girls to stay in school in 10 targeted schools. USAID planned a national workshop and sensitization campaign on girls' education and has identified and filmed three Djiboutian female role models from different ethnic groups for diffusion in local languages on national radio and TV. The female role models emphasize the importance of educating girls in the country. At the end of the program, there will be 20% greater enrollment and attendance in schools rehabilitated by USAID. During school year 2004-2005, all of the targeted teachers will use new teaching strategies, 60% of all schools will have active school-community partnerships, and there will be a 10% increase in non-formal education programs. In addition, 500 teachers in grades one through five will be implementing the new curriculum, 45 schools will have improved quality support and supervision in the classrooms, 20 schools will have projects initiated by communities, and USAID will have provided supplies and learning materials to students and teachers at all 83 primary schools in Djibouti.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Djibouti

603-001 Basic Education Improved	DA	ESF
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	2,000	1,999
Expenditures	4	90
Unliquidated	1,996	1,909
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	0	8,000
Expenditures	913	1,024
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	2,000	9,999
Expenditures	917	1,114
Unliquidated	1,083	8,885
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	0	900
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	0	900
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	0	3,800
Future Obligations	0	3,000
Est. Total Cost	2,000	17,699

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Djibouti
Program Title:	Expanded Coverage of Essential Health Services
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	603-002
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$84,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$1,200,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	2004
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2006

Summary: USAID's health program seeks to increase access to health care, improve the quality of services, and enhance local capacity to sustain health services. Activities include rehabilitation of health centers and water supply sources, provision of equipment, and expansion of essential services at all rural health posts in Djibouti. In addition the program strengthens management systems and provides training to improve the skills, knowledge and performance of health service providers and supports increased community participation in health programs.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$84,000 ESF). HIV/AIDS prevalence in Djibouti is currently low, but knowledge of the disease is poor and Djibouti's key economic sectors are particularly vulnerable. USAID will support increased awareness and prevention programs, especially targeting the transport corridor to Ethiopia, the livestock transport corridors to Ethiopia and Somalia, dockworkers at the port of Djibouti, sex workers and youths. Principal Contractors or Grantees: to be determined.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition: USAID continues implementation of its program which began in the third quarter of FY 2004. USAID is rehabilitating priority health posts in the rural areas and will provide basic essential equipment and reliable water supply to the posts. USAID will train service providers in the districts in the implementation of a minimal package of services based on national norms. USAID will also improve and assure better delivery and management of essential drugs on all levels and will ensure that the mobile health units are reinforced to expand coverage in accessible zones in each district. USAID will undertake a cost recovery feasibility study and will assess in-service training needs for trainers, supervisors, service delivery providers and the National Training Center personnel. USAID will launch a program to provide Expanded Programs for Immunization (EPI) equipment and material to most health posts as well as train EPI health service providers in these health centers. USAID will support activities at both central and district levels that focus on strengthening systems to manage essential services, training providers to improve their skills in offering quality services and provision of appropriate training equipment and materials. USAID will enhance community engagement in health sector programs to ensure that health programs meet community needs and empower communities to better protect and improve their health. USAID support will focus on two fronts. Principal contractors: JSI, UNICEF, and WHO (all prime).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will continue rehabilitation of rural health posts and equip them with water systems. USAID will intensify training of health workers at the health posts and the district levels. USAID will ensure good logistics management of essential drugs at all levels of the health system. Working closely with the Ministry of Health, USAID will develop or revise national norms and standards for all services based on the minimum package of activities. USAID will develop service delivery and supervision guides and distribute these documents throughout the health system. USAID will support implementation of quality improvement systems and performance appraisal systems through regular follow-up sessions for resolving problems at health posts. USAID will enhance coordination at all levels and ensure teaching of selected health themes in primary and middle schools in collaboration with the USAID basic education project. USAID will continue support

of the Expanded Programs for Immunization (EPI) program launched in FY 2005 and make routine immunization available throughout all the health centers. The principal contractors and grantees: JSI, UNICEF and WHO (all prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact of HIV/AIDS (\$200,000 ESF). USAID will continue support to HIV/AIDS and sexually-transmitted infections programs in prevention and awareness programs especially at the port and on the livestock transport routes and the Ethiopian transport corridor.

Performance and Results: USAID and the Ministry of Health (MOH) have set up a technical committee composed of key technical members in charge of project implementation to discuss important issues about health sector reform. USAID has assessed all health posts and district clinics and has developed plans to rehabilitate target health posts in the rural areas. The MOH with the help of USAID has established a list of essential equipment for sites related to the essential package of services and the physical infrastructure of the sites. USAID and the MOH have agreed on the essential health services package and have established the list of necessary equipment for the health posts. USAID is coordinating with MOH, UNICEF, the WHO and other partners to support the National Polio Vaccination Days. USAID has initiated work for the development of an in-service training strategy through a workshop conducted for the staff of the Training Center, and has consulted other donors supporting training and quality improvement (WHO, UNICEF, French Cooperation). USAID has identified the quality indicators for the performance-monitoring plan and held a workshop with the authorities of the MOH to discuss the need for an effective health information system. USAID has developed the first radio broadcast spots on child and maternal health and organized a survey in communities to develop health messages in the three main local languages (Afar, Somali, and Arabic).

At the end of USAID assistance in three years, all targeted 25 health facilities will be providing a package of essential health services, 25 targeted communities will have 40 trained community health workers and communities will be linked to and engaged with health facility activities throughout 25 community health centers. USAID will have refurbished 100 per cent of targeted rural health facilities; trained all 40 service providers in targeted facilities in service delivery standards and established and trained community health committees established in all villages with health posts and clinics. Along the Djibouti transport corridor, truckers, transport workers, and mobile populations will benefit from HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support activities.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Djibouti

603-002 Expanded Coverage of Essential Health Services	ESF
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	12,000
Expenditures	542
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	12,000
Expenditures	542
Unliquidated	11,458
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	84
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	84
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	1,200
Future Obligations	0
Est. Total Cost	13,284